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SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST



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U. S. Department of Agriculture

ON GUARD

Forest lookouts are an important link in the forest protection system. Fires
that are prevented do no damage.

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FOREST INTERLUDE

Simple accommodations in a forest atmosphere make these free camps popular.

THE SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST located in the mountainous central part of the State of Washington includes lands on both the western and eastern slopes of the Cascade Range. It extends from the humid Puget Sound Region on the west to the orchards of the Yakima Valley on the east. The Mt. Baker National Forest lies to the north, the Wenatchee to the northeast and the Columbia to the south. The name is the softening of the Indian term "Sdoh-Kwahlb-bbuh" meaning Moon People.

The Snoqualmie National Forest is administered under a plan which will insure the highest use of the land and forest products for the greatest number of people.

Including as it does both east and west side territory, the Snoqualmie renders a wide range of economic and social service. It produces timber for homes and raw material for industries; it conserves water for domestic use, power, and irrigation; it yields forage for wildlife and domestic animals; and it provides a scenic refuge for the recreation of people. In addition to its scenic attractions, a large wildlife population contributes to the recreational value. There are some mineralized areas and few restrictions are placed on prospecting.

The total estimated stand of Government merchantable timber on the Snoqualmie National Forest is over 11 billion feet, board measure, of which the more important species are Douglas fir, western hemlock, western red cedar, several of the true firs, and ponderosa pine. Ripe national-forest timber, when ready for harvest as a crop, is cut under regulated plans looking toward sustained-yield management. Stands of timber of the highest value for recreational purposes, such as public camps and summer home areas and the mile-wide strip across the forest along the Chinook Pass Highway, are reserved primarily for scenic and natural beauty.

The forest is a natural reservoir that feeds the westward flowing streams furnishing domestic water, power, light, and transportation to cities on Puget Sound; and the eastward flowing streams that keep green the orchards, gardens, and hay fields of the productive Yakima Valley.

The citizens of Everett, Seattle, Tacoma, Yakima, and several smaller localities secure their domestic water supplies from this national forest.

Certain areas of the forest, especially on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range, are most valuable at present for the grazing of sheep and cattle and serve the stock ranches along the Columbia and Yakima Rivers. In the summer, approximately 1,100 cattle and 12,500 ewes with their lambs are pastured on the Snoqualmie Forest. This grazing results not only in economical use of the forest crop but helps to reduce the forest fire hazard.

Facilities for recreation are important major values of this forest. Over 230,000 recreationists use the area each year. There are alluring forest roads for automobiles, and trails for the hardy pedestrian to the alpine flower gardens and the high mountain lakes. The Cascade Crest Trail, a section of the Pacific Crest Trail system, follows closely the summit of the Cascade Range through the forest. Many short hikes and horse pack trips are offered by using sections of this trail. Longer foot travel and horseback trips to the Goat Rocks Wild Area will prove popular to the more hardy mountaineer. Here is found a vast area where the only routes of transportation are Forest Service trails—here is found the wilderness.

There are trout in the lakes and streams, and game in the hills. Deer are found in many places; there are several herds of elk on the east side; black bear are common, and mountain goats may be seen. The pheasant and grouse are the most common game birds.

There are many attractive forest camps. These often are located to serve as bases for hikes into the higher and more rugged areas. Miller River Camp offers the opportunity of visiting the glacier and lake area south of Skykomish. Denny Creek Camp is ideally located for trips north or south along the Cascade Crest Trail in the vicinity of Snoqualmie Pass. Silver Springs Camp, on the Chinook Pass Highway, is the starting point for trips in the vicinity of Mount Ranier. The Naches-Tieton Ranger Districts are well equipped with many forest camps located both on rivers and on lakes.

Winter-sports areas, catering to the great mass of skiers have been developed at Snoqualmie Pass, Stevens Pass, and American River. Here one may ski on prepared slopes, find comfort in the warming cabins, or attempt the nearby trails.

In addition to the several colonies of summer homes, the land of which is under special-use permit to individual families for a nominal fee, the Forest Service maintains a few organization sites, complete with improvements which can be rented by character-building organizations.

Recreational visitors to the forest are not hampered unduly by regulations. The chief requirements are to leave a clean camp and a dead fire, and not to smoke while traveling. Certain hazardous areas on the forest occasionally are closed during periods of bad fire weather.

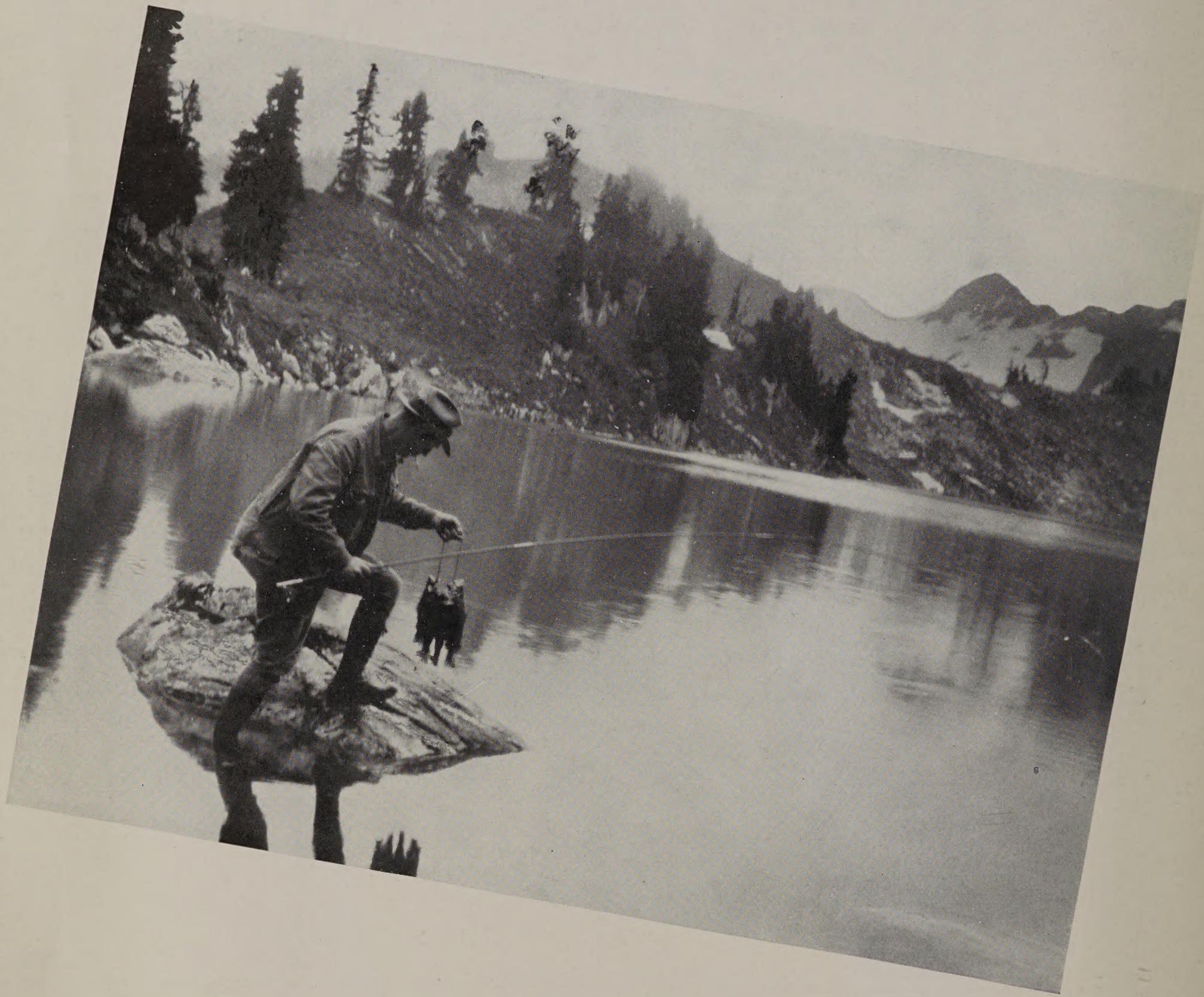
Mimeographed lists of forest camps may be obtained from the Regional Forester, Post Office Building, Portland, Oreg., or from the Forest Supervisor, 408 Federal Office Building, Seattle, Wash. Additional information may be obtained from the forest supervisor or from district forest rangers, located at the Naches, North Bend, Mineral, Silver Creek, Skykomish, and Tieton Ranger Stations.



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WATER IS LIFE

From the forested slopes of the Snoqualmie come life-giving waters for irrigation and city drinking water.



F-242392

NOW FOR THE FRYING PAN

Stream and lake fishing is a favorite sport on the Snoqualmie.

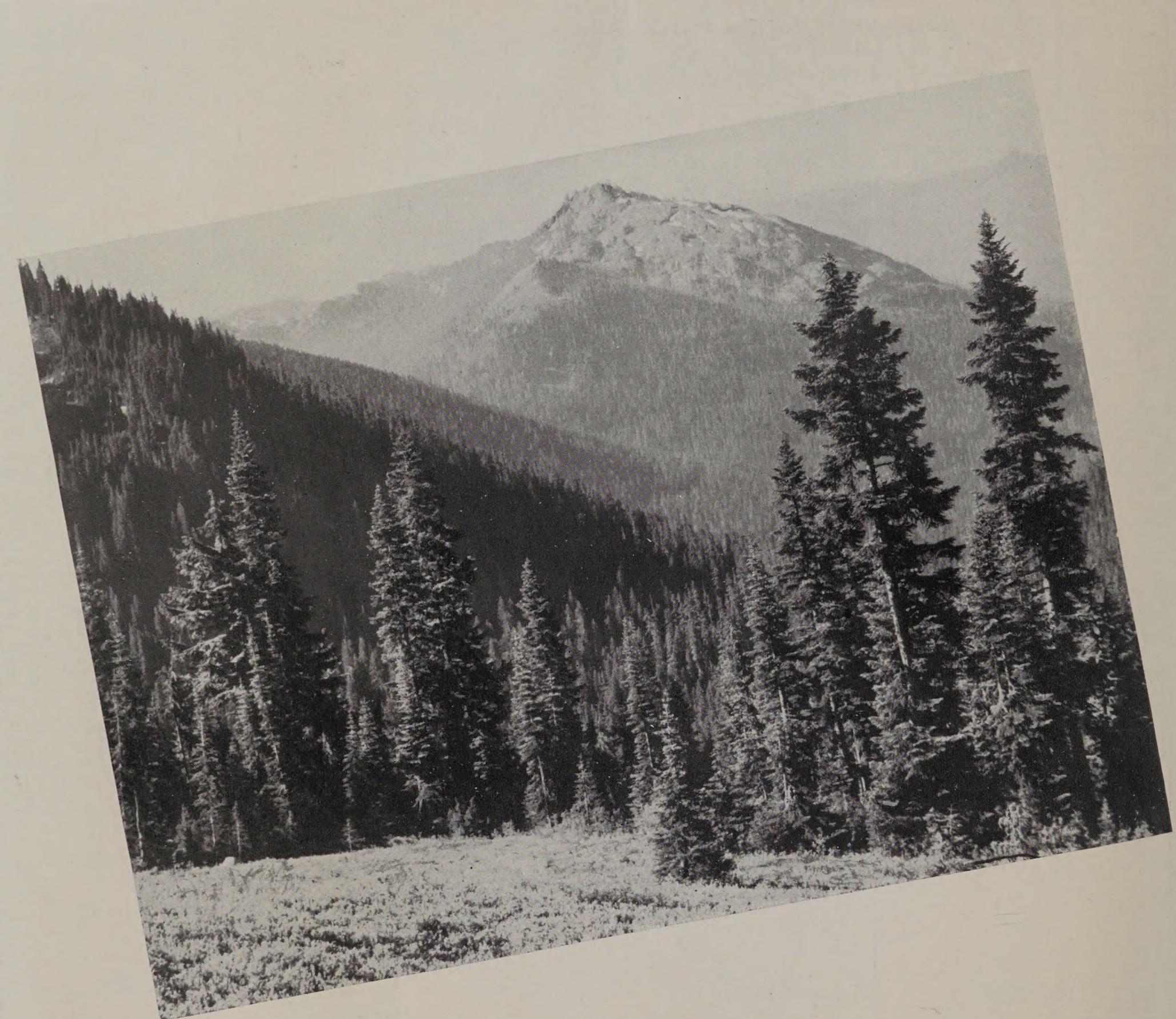
A GOOD CAMPER WILL

1. Build his fire only in a designated place, and completely extinguish it with water before leaving. Apply water slowly and directly to the fire in a rock stove to avoid cracking or chipping the structure. Where a door to the stove is provided, it will not be necessary completely to extinguish the fire.
2. Burn all refuse possible and place the remainder in the garbage receptacle provided.
3. Share facilities with fellow campers when camps are crowded.
4. Not deface signs, buildings, tables, or other conveniences.
5. Not pick or dig flowers or plants, chip the bark of trees, tramp through shrubbery, take moss or ferns, cut tent poles or boughs in or near any forest camp.
6. Not wash clothes or clean fish in a lake or stream.
7. Not shoot firearms in the campground or vicinity.
8. Not shoot fireworks anywhere inside the national forests.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE**

North Pacific Region

Portland, Oregon



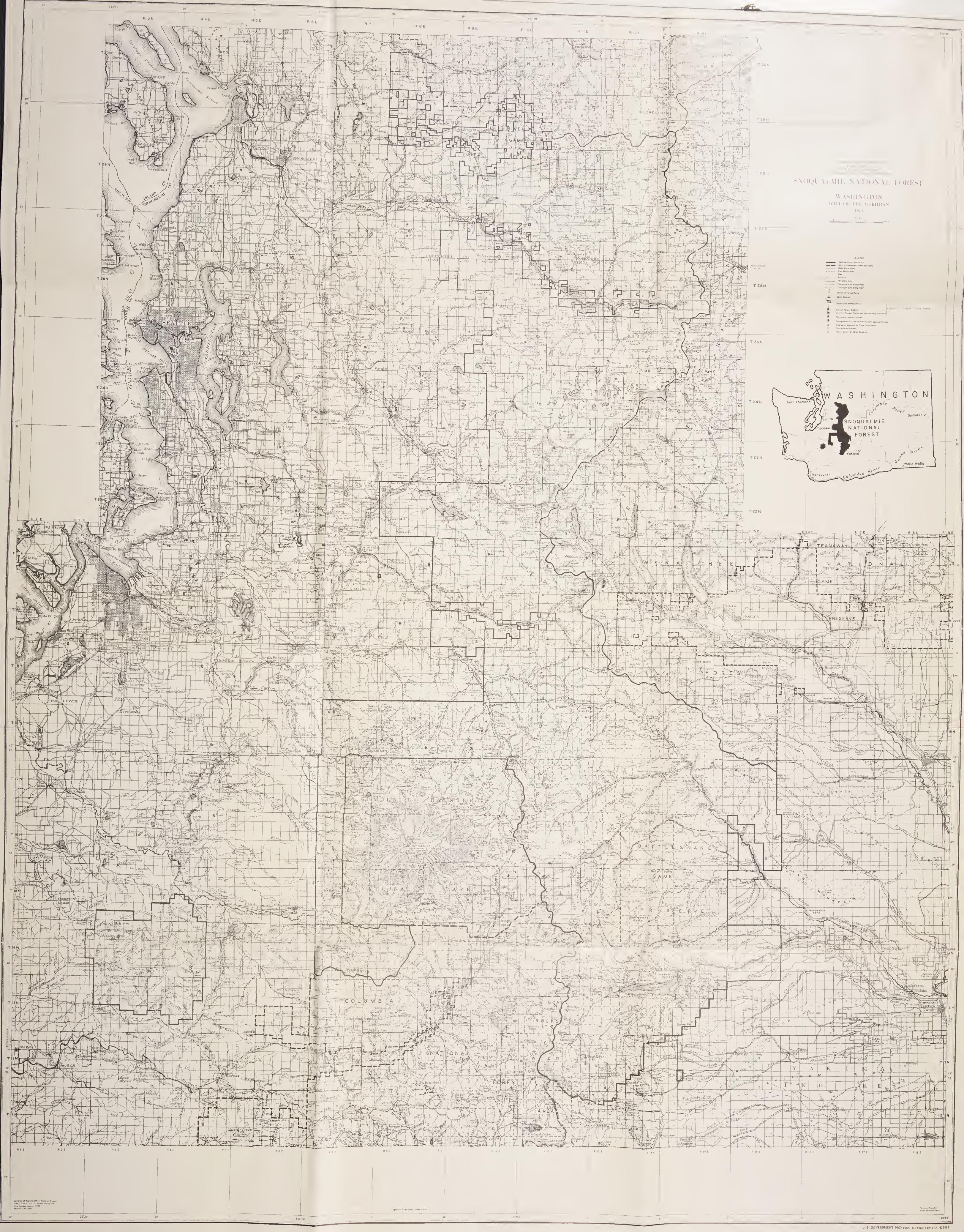
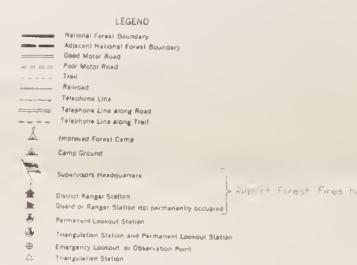
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WORTH PROTECTING

The many values of the Snoqualmie are managed for multiple use.

SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST

WASHINGTON
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
1940





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ROADSIDE BEAUTY

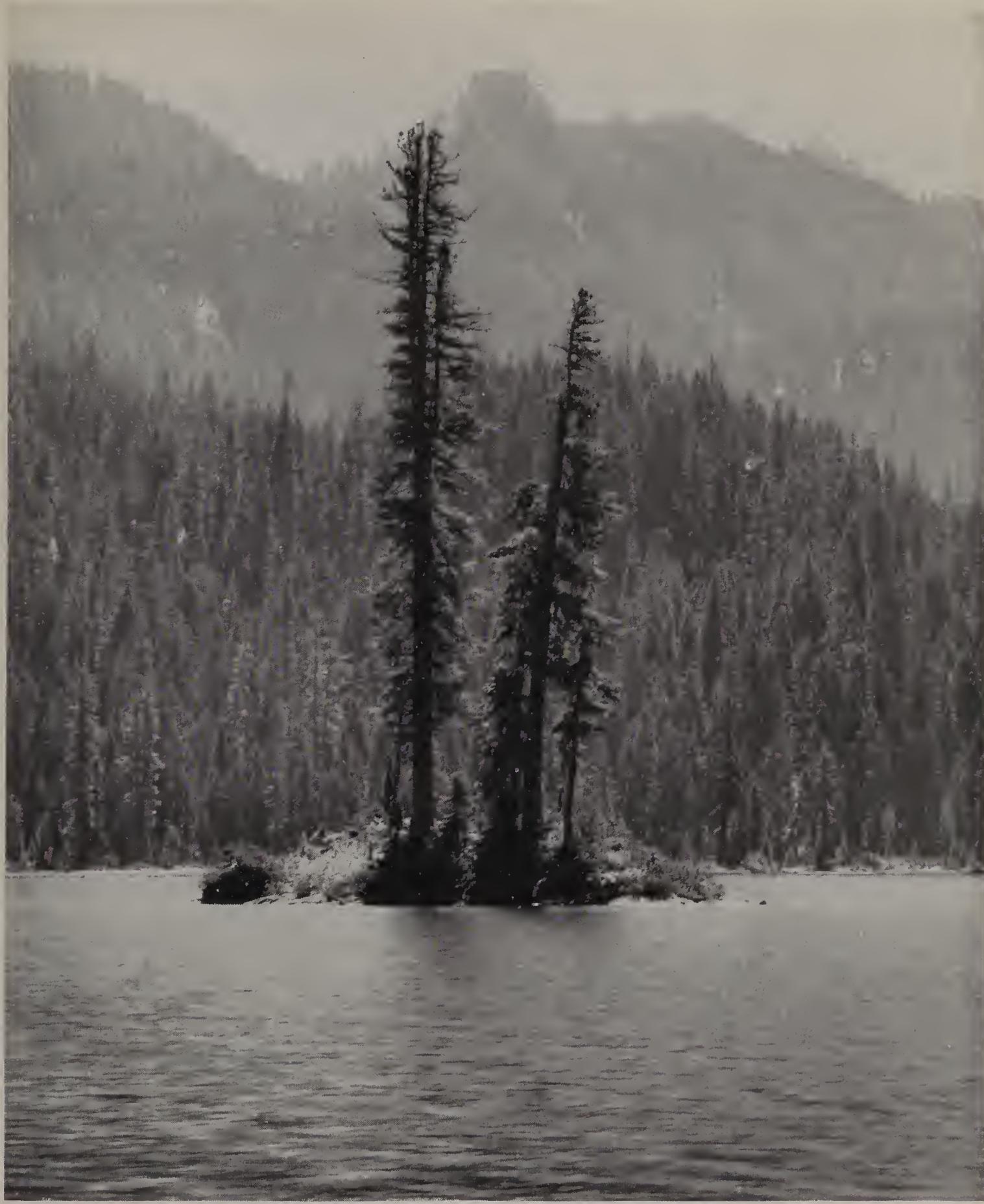
When national forest timber is harvested, a scenic strip is reserved from cutting along highways.

AT HOME

The national forests are the home of much of our wildlife.

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"A tree whose hungry mouth is pressed,
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast."

Joyce Kilmer.

RANGER HEADQUARTERS

At the ranger station forest visitors may obtain free campfire permits and forest information.



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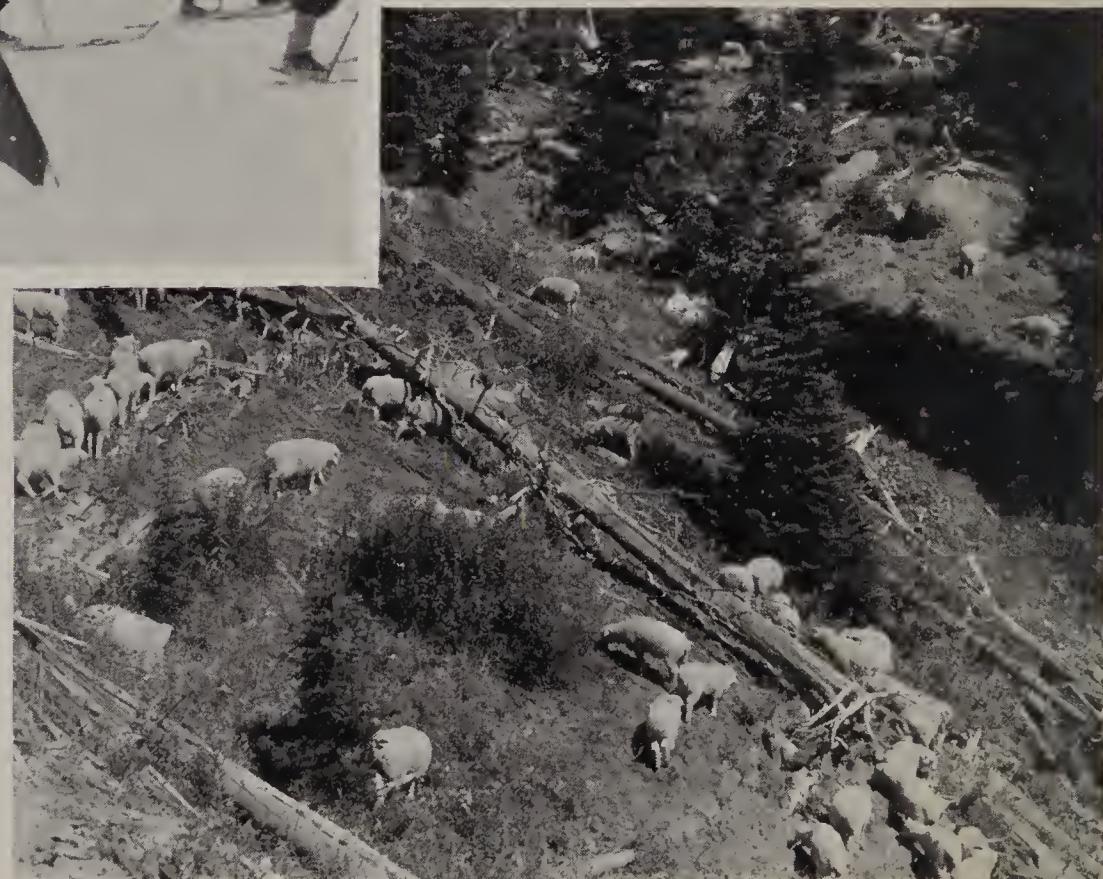


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WHEN WINTER CALLS

Winter sports are increasingly popular in the high country.

F-387486



ON THE HOOF

One of the important contributions to human welfare on this forest is summer grazing for domestic livestock.



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EAST SIDE

East of the Cascade Range are the open, park-like stands of ponderosa pine.

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WEST SIDE

Dense stands of Douglas fir and associated types are typical of the west side
of the Snoqualmie.